EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE 375TH ANNIVERSARY OF IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2009

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 375th Anniversary of the founding of Ipswich, Massachusetts and to congratulate the residents of Ipswich, Massachusetts as they plan to gather to celebrate this momentous occasion in their historical town.

In 1633, English colonists from the Massachusetts Bay Colony decided to forge an outpost to the north at "Agawam." These early settlers were led by John Winthrop, Jr., the son of Governor John Winthrop, and were charged with the responsibility of protecting the colony from threats to its destruction and opening up trade opportunities. Their success, in so doing, ensured the future of the nation. The new settlement was so successful as a military outpost and future center of law and culture that, on August 4, 1634, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony voted to name it "Ipswich" after Ipswich, England.

In 1638, the Reverend Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich was commissioned by colonial leaders to draft the Body of Liberties, which was adopted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and published in 1641 as the first code of laws drafted in New England, and which was the colony's and—some would claim—the nation's first Bill of Rights.

In 1687, Ipswich citizens refused to pay new taxes instituted by Governor Edmund Andros and, in so doing, committed acts resisting taxation without representation now known as the "Andros Rebellion" that predated by roughly eighty years the episodes of the next century that led to the American Revolution.

Ipswich is home to America's oldest continuously working farm, Appleton Farms (1635); the Chebacco Parish of Ipswich (now Essex, Massachusetts) was one of the shipbuilding capitals of New England, thus securing the lucrative fishing industry of Massachusetts, its economic future and early maritime contributions to the nation and Ipswich's literary heritage includes the seventeenth-century resident Anne Bradstreet, America's first published poet.

Ipswich's eighteenth-century lace industry, acknowledged with appreciation by President George Washington during his 1789 visit to Ipswich, is considered the first women's industry in America, and Ipswich's nineteenth-century mills produced more stockings than any other place in America and transformed the town culturally by attracting new residents from all over Europe.

To honor Ipswich's proud heritage, Town officials and Ipswich residents have registered historic structures on the National Register, mounted plaques to mark historic sites and preserved thousands of acres of open space and the centrally-important Ipswich River. They have a deep appreciation for the town's architectural and historical significance in our nation's history and are committed to historical preservation so others can share the traditions of our nation's past. As a result, Ipswich currently contains more houses (fifty-nine at last count) built during the "first period" of American architecture (1625–1725) than any other town in America. Some town folks suggest that this makes Ipswich, "America's Colonial home town."

Today, Ipswich Clams are known throughout America with good reason, and Ipswich thrives as a diverse community of cultures and professions that lives comfortably with its history and welcomes visitors from around the world.

As they have been throughout 2009, the residents of Ipswich will continue celebrating the Town's 375th Anniversary while simultaneously honoring its 11,000-year Native American heritage (as documented by the Paleo-Indian site called Bull Brook).

As their representative in the United States House of Representatives, I salute the residents of Ipswich and Town leaders for their welcoming nature, their sense of community and their warm hospitality in opening their arms and doors to visitors from around this country and around the world.

As Ipswich celebrates its 375th Anniversary, I encourage my colleagues and their constituents to travel to the 6th Congressional District of Massachusetts to discover and celebrate the storied history of Ipswich, Massachusetts one of the founding cornerstones of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the United States of America. I assure you that you will enjoy Ipswich and its people and its natural, cultural and historic treasures.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. CHARLES W. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2009

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding projects that are listed in H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY2010:

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY2010, Account: DPA, Title: Navy Production Capacity Improvement Project, Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Lehigh Heavy Forge Corporation, Address of Requesting Entity: 275 Emery Street, Bethlehem, PA 18015, Description of Request: The Navy Production Capacity Improvement Project will expand, modernize, and maintain the production capabilities of Lehigh Heavy Forge, which is needed to support production of Navy Ship shafts and Navy Nuclear Reactor components. Lehigh Heavy Forge is the only domestic facility with the capability to produce the large, complex forgings required for the nuclear power plants and propulsion shafts of the U.S. Navy Submarine and Aircraft Carrier Programs. Specifically, this project will provide for the engineering and installation of an automated Ultrasonic test system to increase production capability and improve the inspection process; the installation of a new computer programming and drafting system to replace an old and unreliable system; the engineering and rebuilding of three heating furnaces in the Forge and Treatment Department; and the engineering and upgrading of facilities for shipping and inspection operations.

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY2010, Account: O&M, Army, Title: Army Force Generation Synchronization Tool, Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ProModel Corporation, Address of Requesting Entity: 7540 Windsor Drive, Suite 300, Allentown, PA 18195, Description of Request: In 2006 ProModel was tasked by FORSCOM to provide a technology solution based on its COTS software platform. The solution enables the Army to capture the Army Force Generation Model (ARFORGEN) process in software, providing decision makers the ability to rapidly create Courses of Action and predict the impact of their decisions on key metrics such as Dwell and Boots on Ground. The ability through automation to run "what if's" to assess risk on readiness is recognized as a key priority for the Army and Joint Forces. The project will accelerate the deployment and enhance the current capabilities of the ProModel ARFORGEN Synchronization Tool (AST). The AST has provided a unique capability to quickly visualize the impact of today's sourcing decisions on the Army's capability to sustain operations in the future and to synchronize associated resources and training.

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY2010, Account: RDT&E, Army, Title: Ballistic Armor Research, Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Address of Requesting Entity: 7201 Hamilton Boulevard, Allentown, PA 18195, Description of Request: This project partners industry with a strategic university to conduct research under the leadership of the U.S. Army Research Lab (ARL) in Aberdeen, MD to develop polymers and materials that will provide the basis for the next generation of armor to protect personnel, equipment, and critical infrastructure. While current approaches in vehicle armor technology continue to use all-metal construction or in some cases ceramic-steel and polymer-ceramic-steel designs, polymer-based armor, based on multilayer composite technology comprising ceramics, metals, and polymers, will allow for better protection, at a lighter weight and lower cost. This research will provide a fundamental understanding of how materials undergo physical and chemical changes during the blast/impact which will lead to polymer-based armor solutions for programs like MCWL Lightweight Body Armor. The body armor advances can be replicated in next-generation vehicle armor systems for new programs such as Joint Light Tactical Vehicles